

Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Union cause looks bright and cheering everywhere, except in New York. Gen. Banks has captured Port Hudson, and the Mississippi is open and free from its source to its mouth. The rebel forces of Lee are reported falling back demoralized and discouraged. Morris' Island, near Charleston, has fallen into our hands, and there is every prospect that Charleston itself will soon be ours.

Within the last fortnight full sixty thousand rebels have been taken prisoners, or have fallen in the vain effort to sustain their tottering cause. The rebels have no encouragement any where except in the blood shed and devastation caused by their sympathizers and friends in the city of New York. There they are as yet victorious; but we hope this encouragement to them will not long remain. The government is about to move against the New York rebels and we trust it will grind them to powder.

An example is needed in the punishment of these lawless fiends, who trample on the lives of innocent people to gratify their hellish hate of our free institutions. Let the soldiers of the army of the Potomac, or any other army that has met the rebels, settle with the hounds of Fernando Wood and Horatio Seymour who are seeking the blood of loyal people. The vengeance they would take, we think, would be sufficient to be remembered in history.

#### The Draft.

The Madison Journal has a statement from the adjutant general's office of the number of men furnished to the United States service from Wisconsin, including 738 enlistments which have been made since last fall's draft, of which 194 were from this congressional district. Wisconsin is 1861 in excess of all calls, and this congressional district is 890 ahead. The number of men from each town has been furnished, and we suppose in the draft due credit for any excess over former calls will be made.

#### The Mississippi River Open.

The reduction of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks is the last obstruction in way of the loyal armies on the Mississippi river. It is free, from its source to its mouth, from rebel rule. It is true there are guerrillas scattered along its banks, who will for a time make its navigation somewhat unsafe, but the gunboats will soon clean them out. The large armies which have been used to conquer the rebel strongholds will now be at liberty to go elsewhere.

The two points which attract attention are Alabama and Texas. Towards the former Gen. Sherman has already set forward in his pursuit of Johnston. Doubtless the latter will make his way to Montgomery as soon as possible, if he succeeds in eluding in our army. Mississippi will be then entirely under our control, and our victorious forces will march eastward, conquering a peace as they go.

The army of Gen. Rosecrans can meet them at Montgomery, making this a base of supplies derived from Mobile by the Alabama river. This presupposes the taking of Mobile, which we presume can be done at any time by our navy.

The opening of the Mississippi will also enable the government to dispatch an expedition up the Red river into Texas; and another might meet it in the interior of that state from the sea coast. Thus the possession of the Mississippi is the key to the military operations against the rebel confederacy east and west from its banks.

There is another policy that has seemed to lag during the past few months, and that is the enlistment and arming of the negroes. We presume this will now be resumed, as our armies march into the interior. This will be absolutely necessary if we would keep the malarious districts we have conquered; and it will serve two purposes—it will aid the government in securing what it wrests from rebel rule, and will at the same time destroy the diabolical cause of all our troubles, the system of slavery. With a hundred thousand armed negroes in the cotton states it is likely that slavery can ever be re-established?

POISON.—A newspaper, in an envelope, passed through the post office in Buffalo, a few days since, having upon the wrapper the following inscription: "A. J. Tanner, Esq., Distributing Agent N. Y. World, Cannonville, N. Y. Returned by R. B. Currier, Freeport, Ill. POISON.—N. Y. World—doss, 1 copy. P. S.—Tanner, I think a good deal of you, but I—n your principles—you keep bad company." (Hurrah for Meade).—Bully for Grant.—Vicksburg is taken. Tanner, you had better hide your head."

We learn that the remains of Henry Wingate, of the 12th battery, were interred in a metallic case, about three miles from Vicksburg, near the old camping ground of the battery. This was made necessary by the extreme hot weather. When the season becomes cooler they will be brought home.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

From the "Live Eagle Regiment."

DISPATCHES FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 10, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—To-day is the anniversary of our nation's birth-day, and hereafter it will be doubly celebrated by the soldiers of this army. July 4th, 1863, Vicksburg, the great stronghold of the rebels in the west, with its garrison of 26,000 men, all its heavy ordnance, and not less than 30,000 stand of small arms, camp and garrison equipage for 30,000, and giving us undisputed navigation of the Mississippi river. Port Hudson must fall at once, for many thousands men can be spared from here now, if wanted, to co-operate with Gen. Banks.

I suppose with you, to-day, everything seems alive. Among us, even, while all are rejoicing over our victories, there seems to be a lull, after 46 days and nights of cannonading and bombardment. To-day all the guns seem to be at rest from their labors. They have not spoken, except at noon, when a national salute was fired from the fleet, and from some of the principal forts around here. We have received no order from Gen. Grant yet concerning the surrender, so I cannot give you the conditions. The number of prisoners may vary from the figures I give you, but that is the number we understand that surrendered. I think all will be paroled here, the officers allowed to wear their side arms.

I have just come from picket duty and sharpshooting, from the point opposite Vicksburg, with four companies of the 8th Wisconsin, and one section of Taylor's Chicago battery. We had a busy time down there driving the rebels from the river, keeping them from getting water, and to prevent them from crossing, should they attempt to escape this way. My men kept up conversation with them most of the time. One of my men asked them what they thought of U. S. Grant. They said, "he would do pretty well to keep a corral." When they would fire their big guns at us, they would sing out, "lay down, Yankees, that's one of our guns." Our mortars all shelled over our heads, and when one of the balls would start our men would sing out, "get in your holes, rebs, that's a Yankee pill, they are poison to you all." A flag of truce came over and wished to land. I informed them that they must communicate with Gen. Grant in the rear; I could not allow a flag to land on that point. We had been troubling them considerably during the day, and as on other occasions, they thought, I suppose, it would be a good chance to use a white flag to ascertain our strength at the point, but I could not safely show up my four little companies on that occasion. We make sure of being received at the point, and to create sympathy, they had a lady accompanying them in the boat. But it was no use; they have abused the white flag too often, and consequently they were ordered off. On their return to Vicksburg all the big guns seemed to get mad at us, and opened upon us with great fury, trying to shell us out; but we would not be shelled out, although shells burst so near us that the heat of the powder burned our faces. Capt. Smith, of Co. B, says one solid shot struck in the levee in front of him, "that moved his pit two feet to the rear."

We relieved the 11th Missouri of our brigade. They met with a severe loss. Col. Weber was killed while on duty at the point by being struck on the head with a piece of shell from the enemy's guns. His place cannot well be filled in the brigade. The country has lost the service of one of its noblest defenders, the 2d brigade one of its bravest and most accomplished officers. All mourn his loss. When we first became acquainted with Col. Weber he was a captain in the 11th Missouri; afterwards he was promoted to major, then to lieutenant colonel, and lately to colonel. He was a young man of fine moral and temperate habits, and beloved by all who knew him. His remains were sent to Springfield, Illinois.

Col. Robbins was seriously injured a few nights since by his horse falling on him. He went north, to-day, on the steamer Hove's Gaps, and speedily routed. At Dickey, also Gen. Mower, sick with a fever. Col. Jefferson is on detached service, and consequently I am at present in command. Co. A, is detailed to work a battery of captured guns here. Capt. Greene is military inspector of the district of North-east Louisiana, on Gen. Dennis' staff (pretely good place to be these times); Captain Young is chief of engineers on Gen. Tuttle's staff; Lieut. Billings, division quartermaster on Gen. Tuttle's staff; Lieutenant Sprague, assistant adjutant general on Gen. Mower's staff; Lieut. Woodworth, aid de camp to Gen. Mower. So you see that the 8th is pretty well represented on staff duty in this department. Since you heard from us last we have had another sharp fight out at Richmond, Louisiana, capturing 10 prisoners, killing and wounding several, and driving the enemy in confusion from the town; we burned the town and bridges on the bayous. Our casualties were six men wounded. The women and children were brought to Young's Point.

We have a great deal of sickness here now; 130 men are unfit for duty, to-day, in our regiment. Capt. King is unwell; Lieut. Sargent is well and fat; Doty complains a little, but he will come out all right after a little. Henry and Frank Whitler stand the climate well. We are having green corn and ripe peaches here now. It is very hot weather, plenty of mosquitoes, no ice, warm Mississippi water; lots of such luxuries, but we can stand more than that. It is not half what some of our copperhead friends will receive from the soldiers when they make a raid up that way. We will turn mosquitoes into ascorptions, and if they ever get a chance they will pay their respects to all such people. When you get the news from here you must celebrate all of you. Vicksburg is taken sure. [We did that thing, major, in good style].

I told you some time ago we had them, but you were all afraid we would not hold them. Now we have them, and 60,000 men are far beyond the Black river after Joe Johnston. General Sherman is bound to make him fight now or never. You are all alarmed about Lee up in Pennsylvania. We down here think it a first rate thing. We just wish all the southern army was up in Southern Illinois and if they ever got back they would be welcome to go. Now if our eastern men take hold of the thing right Lee will never get out whole. I think if this party was down there now we would confuse the rebs so that they would not know the road they traveled north. We think Lee's movements will be as good to us as 100,000 men. We don't worry a particle about it. It will wake up some of the sleepy heads. They want a few raids up that way; you don't know what war is. When you all find out and see the effects of it you will all go. The south knows what war is and consequently they are all engaged in it, and when all the north gets in there will not be a day's work for all hands to do. That's the way to finish the war. Go it, Lee! Wake them up.

July 6th.—I have just returned from the city. I learn that we have 27,000 prisoners in all, 70,000 stand of small arms, 100 pieces of artillery in the rear not counting the guns on the river, ammunition by the hundreds of tons, seven locomotives and many cars, all surrendered in good order, not a gun spiked. They had several 11-inch guns on the river—we have them all.

I also learn that our troops occupy Jackson again, and that General Sherman has captured 6,000 prisoners. One steamboat load just came down the Yazoo river. I heard General Grant say to day he thought Port Hudson would surrender this day; he also told a steamboat captain he should start him with his boat for New Orleans tomorrow morning. We will soon have cars running to Jackson now, and if you don't soon hear that Joe Johnston and all his army are either killed or captured then we don't know how to do it. There is not now much more out here for us to capture. The ordnance and ordnance stores we have taken from them in this campaign can never be replaced by the rebs. We captured some splendid Whitworth guns here, manufactered in Manchester, England. The great object of the western army is accomplished. The Mississippi river is open; but the great object of all is to beat them everywhere; force them to surrender unconditionally. If we have now sufficient day light in the west send us to the east. We are willing to help take Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and the south generally. In short we are ready and willing to do what our generals order us. We would even come up into Wisconsin, if we were ordered there, to fight copperheads and traitors and enforce law and order everywhere. "Them's our sentiments."

W. B. BRITTON,  
8th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

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W. B. BRITTON,  
8th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

P. S.—Henry Wingate was accidentally killed July 4th, on the outer work, by being shot by a musket in his own hands while examining it. I saw him after he was killed. He was interred in a metallic case. I think his brother John intends to send his remains north.

W. B. B.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 6, 1863.

WINEGATE, July 6, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Would you like to hear how this army is getting along? If so I will try to tell you a little about the very hard, thus far, campaign. The army began to move on the 24th of last month after being served with 12 days rations on the 23d. Thus after a lapse of six months the huge machine which Gen. Rosecrans manages began to once more grind at the rebel grist. The army moved on three different pikes. The 20th on the Shelbyville, the 14th on the Manchester, and the 21st on the McMinnville road. The fates seemed to have decreed that the very day this army moves it shall begin to rain and keep it up as long as the campaign lasts. It was so last winter, and thus far this summer. The army was not long on the move before the enemy were found at Liberty and Hove's Gaps, and speedily routed. At Dickey, Gen. Willard found them at a barbecue. I suppose he was not a very welcome guest. On the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th ults., there was considerable skirmishing among the hills between Murfreesboro and Manchester, in all of which we gained on the enemy by killing quite a large number of them and capturing many others, as well as steadily driving them from position to position. The severest of these engagements were at Liberty and Hove's Gaps, and at Beech Grove. In the one at Liberty Gap we had the misfortune to have Col. Miller of the 79th Indiana severely wounded.

On the 27th our men reached Manchester, and on the 29th, at 1 a. m., we arrived there and found the place nearly deserted by all its former occupants. The army halted there and rested for one day, sent a train back to Murfreesboro for rations and forage, then moved on, expecting a severe battle at Tullahoma; but imagine our surprise when we found that Gen. Steadman had charged into Tullahoma and captured about 200 prisoners. We found Tullahoma not nearly as well fortified as we expected, and nearly deserted by everything except filth and vermin. The women and children had fled into the woods and hid, thinking the rebels would fight us there. We staid in Tullahoma one day, then started for this place, which we reached on the 3d inst. Bragg left in the morning, just as our advance came into the town. I am told that we will remain here until our supplies arrive.

This is a very fine place, but thoroughly rebel. I did not see a Union flag in either Manchester, Tullahoma or here, except those we brought in. The able bodied men are all in the rebel army.

Thus far this has been a very hard campaign. It has rained almost every day since we started, and the mud is so very deep that our artillery and wagons can hardly be dragged along, and we have known the luxury of but few dry nights.

General Dix is about to replace General Wool in command of the Department of the East, but his successor is not yet named. The President is urged to put Wadsworth or Butler in command at New York, and put the city under martial law, but this will not probably be done.

New York, July 15.

The New York 7th is ordered home from Frederick to quell the riot.

The Tennessee troops are much disheartened by Bragg's retreat here, and are deserting very fast.

I will write more full soon.

J. M. KIMBALL.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

#### Last Night's Report.

New York, July 15.

The rioters last night visited several houses of ill-fame in Greenwich street, which they burnt. They killed one man, and gutted a portion of another house. The police did all in their power, and finally beat off the ruffians. This morning a small row occurred in Cedar street, contiguous to the above locality, but the police dispersed the ruffians.

Quite a serious riot occurred on Staten Island last night, hunting negroes, but really bent on plunder. Several houses of negroes were burnt, their occupants fleeing to the woods. Six negroes were killed. Various persons were notified that their houses would be burnt. The railroad depot at Vanderbilt's landing was burnt. Drinking shops were gutted, and a perfect reign of terror prevailed. No private dwellings were destroyed, though threats were made against them. Citizens there are arming and forming a patrol. A detachment of the 8th regulars and two howitzers have been sent down.

It is reported there was considerable disturbance in Brooklyn, one negro house in Columbia street was destroyed and a few small houses in Pillory street were pillaged. The negroes were horribly mutilated. It was reported, this morning, that both gangs and canisters were freely used last night against the rioters. There were several fires during the night, in various parts of the city.

It is the general impression that at this hour, 12 noon, Wednesday, that the worst is over, the mob fearing the arrival of troops from the south. Large numbers of families have moved from the city and the exodus continues. Telegraphic communication east is not resumed. Two hotels in Courtland street were somewhat damaged, especially the bars.

New York, July 15—12 m.

The Hudson railroad trains come only to Yonkers, the track being torn up this side. The inhabitants of Yonkers have organized to protect themselves, and two companies were guarding the arsenal at Tarrytown. The people have also organized.

The brig Henrietta has arrived with the crews of the ships B. Floxie, Southern Cross and Red Gauntlet, burnt by the pirate Florida.

New York, July 15—12 m.

A great crowd is around the produce exchange threatening the destruction of that fine building.

CAIRO, July 15.

An arrival from Vicksburg Saturday evening, brings Col. John Riggins, of Gen. Grant's staff, bearer of dispatches, to the government.

The news is important. Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally on the 8th. Our troops marched in and took possession on the 8th. We captured the entire garrison, about seven thousand men, 50 field pieces, 25 siege guns and about 10,000 stand of arms. We have Maj. Gen. Gardner, Brig. Gen. Deale and Col. Steadman, Miles, Smith and one or two others, names unknown.

The latest accounts Sherman was still pursuing Johnston, but that sagacious rebel had kept out of the way.

New York, July 15—3 p. m.

The mayor has issued a proclamation, announcing that the riot has partially subsided; that the remnants of the mob now only seek plunder, and calls upon the citizens to form patrols, and that all lines of omnibuses, railways and telegraphs must be put in full operation immediately, and be protected fully by the military.

The laws must and shall be obeyed. A dispatch from the secretary of war to Mayor Opdyke, says five New York city regiments have been ordered home.

A negro was met on 32d street, early this morning, by a Zouave, who advised him to return to his house. The negro was excited, and shot the Zouave dead. The crowd immediately seized the negro, beat him to death, and then hung him to a tree.

Several clothing, hat stores, and private residences were sacked last night. The mob on Staten Island sacked the lyceum attached to the marine hospital, taking off about 500 muskets, with ammunition. The same mob hung a negro there. The Broadway stages will commence running this afternoon. The majority of the stores down town are closed.

New York, July 15.

The riot re-commenced on Second avenue, burning houses and killing negroes. The riot in Third avenue threatened to be very extensive. The police and military are hotly engaged—the latter firing on the mob, and occasionally using the bayonet. At 8 o'clock this afternoon they entered the alley in the rear of 28th street and 2d avenue, in which ten or twenty negroes resided, burst open houses and found some unfortunate, who were badly wounded; one named VanCleave was beaten to death with a crowbar.

A lane from 27th street was also entered, and Alfred Dudley killed. Fiendish cruelties of the worst kind were also perpetrated on the blacks, their furniture broken, and negro women, looking after their property, driven off by the mob, having to run a fearful gauntlet.

The Hudson River railroad commenced to relay their track, torn up by the mob. They have a gunboat in the river to protect the road.

The crowd surrounded the gas works at the foot of 14th street, smashed the windows and severely beat several persons. The military soon took possession of the works, which the mob now threatens to destroy, and murder everybody in them.

The gas company have requested a sparing use of gas to-night, owing to a limited supply.

General Brown received intelligence that Forts Richmond and Columbus were attacked.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The President has refused to suspend the draft in New York, and will leave the state authorities to put down the riot. If they cannot, he will interpose with the strong arm of the government.

At a cabinet meeting yesterday, it was resolved that while New York riots be left to state authorities, an ample and sufficient force of troops should be sent to that city to protect the officers in charge of the enrollment. The government has not backed down, neither is it going to back down from enforcing the draft there.

General Dix is about to replace General Wool in command of the Department of the East, but his successor is not yet named. The President is urged to put Wadsworth or Butler in command at New York, and put the city under martial law, but this will not probably be done.

on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, and sent out a division from each corps. They returned, finding no enemy. The rebels crossed at Falling Waters on Monday, by two bridges, a conservative safety. The rebels kept up camp fires on Monday night, and deceived us. Our cavalry are in pursuit.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—It is stated on the best authority that General Meade on Monday evening held a council of war; that he relied on his corps commanders for information as to what was going on in his front, and that all except Howard and Wadsworth, reported every day that it would not be prudent to attack. They were, however, in favor of moving forward as rapidly as possible, and were confident of success.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

The draft commenced to-day in the 14th ward, 4th congressional district, and is progressing quickly and satisfactorily.

ALBANY, July 15—10:30 p. m.

This morning 300 or 400 men, said to be workmen in the Kenselers Iron Foundry and Albany Rail Works, marched through the streets of Troy, finally stopping in front of the Times office, which they stoned and gutted, destroying all the property within. The mob was addressed by Father Havemann, who advised them to go home. Subsequently they visited the colored church, but were deterred by Father Havemann from demolishing it. They next went to the jail forcing an entrance and releasing all the prisoners.

The arsenal and marshal's office are strongly guarded.

The steamer Francis Skiddy, having colored waiters aboard, was warned away from the dock and dropped down to this city. The day steamer has left her dock, owing to rumors that she was to be fired. The city is perfectly quiet, and there are no indications of another riot.

The 25th regiment, of this city, has not gone to New York. Less than 100 men reported for duty.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Special to the Tribune.—The President has given formal notice to the authorities of Richmond, that if they persist in their intention to hang Captains Sawyer and Flynn, in retaliation for hanging two spies by Gen. Burnside, our government will retaliate by hanging officers of two or three degrees higher rank.

The capture of Charleston is now regarded as a fixed fact, although the time necessary to the achievement may be somewhat distant. The main difficulty was to effect a lodgement on Morris' Island, and at our last private advice state that if our works for this purpose were not discovered, one or two 200-pound Parrott guns which formed a marked battery, would open upon and reduce the rebel works. It may take three weeks to reduce them, but it will certainly be taken, even should the iron-clads not co-operate, as they will do. Cummings' Point cannot long hold out thereafter, and Sumter cannot resist the fire from the monitors, and must fall as Pulaski did.

#### To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

#### MORNING DISPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.

Breadstuffs dull. Flour easier, 21s 1/2.

Wheat dull, 1s 2 1/2 down in the week. Corn fair, demand moderate, 26s 3d 1/2.

Provisions generally unchanged.

LONDON.—Consols, Friday, 92 1/2 3/4.

Money unchanged.

New York, July 15.

We understand the retreat of Lee's army is now a rout, and its spirit is utterly broken. This places at the disposal of the federal government ample force to overawe the rioters in this and other cities. No doubt need be entertained that the power of the government will soon be shown in this matter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14, 1863.

Officers report that they captured 2,000 prisoners, two guns, several caissons, and a stand of colors, this morning, at Falling Waters.

The following estimates have been made by competent officers of Lee's losses since crossing the Potomac: 5,000 killed, 9,000 wounded and prisoners, 9,500 uninjured prisoners. It is known that 6,000 wounded have since been carried over the river. Desertions will probably reach 3,000; making a total loss of 35,000. A number of deserters from our army have arrived in camp, and will be summarily punished.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The following dispatch has been received from General Banks, before Port Hudson, July 8th:

General:—The Mississippi is now open. I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally, this afternoon. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock in the morning. [Signed.]

N. P. BANKS, Major General.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The Richmond Enquirer of to-day has the following:

CHARLESTON, July 13.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adj. and Insp. Gen. There is nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is engaged in establishing batteries for long range guns on the middle of Morris Island, being aided by five monitors. Their wooden gunboats are firing on batteries Wagner and Gregg and on the north end of Morris Island. [Signed.]

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CINCINNATI, July 16.

At 12 o'clock last night Morgan's advance reached West Union, Adams county, 10 miles from the river. His scouts approached the river opposite Mayville, this morning, but were driven back by the gunboats.

New York, July 15.

A terrible onslaught was made on the negro dwellings on York street, last night, amid the shrieks and groans of the unfortunate women and children. A collision occurred in 44th street this morning, in which three negroes are reported killed. Report says there has been on quite an importation of rowdies from Baltimore and Philadelphia, but it is discredited by well informed persons. Mayor Opdyke recommends the immediate proclamation of martial law. Gov. Seymour opposes it. This afternoon the mob again collected in 32d street, near where a negro was hanging. Failing to disperse, a howitzer was turned upon them loaded with canister. The first discharge wiped out six. Two more discharges increased the number to 22, when the villains all fled.

Two negroes were killed this afternoon, one on Pier No. 4, and the other in Washington street. Farber Bros., and G. A. Gray, printers, and others, have been warned that their establishments will be destroyed if the workmen are kept on duty. Colored people are fleeing in all directions. Gold has fallen to 127. Markets are dull and nominal, no business of any importance being done. We have some particulars of the riot in 37th street to-day. Another attack on 7th avenue arsenal was to be made. A detachment of 250 men with an artillery company, with four 12-pounder howitzers, proceeded to the corner of 33th street and Broadway. The street from 6th to 7th avenue was crowded with men, women and children. Fifteen minutes was given for the crowd to clear the street. No one stirred and at the expiration of the time allowed the artillery loaded with canister opened and fire rained

down. A good many were hurt, but it is not known how many. The street was cleared. The artillery having dispersed the mob from the vicinity the firemen checked the flames, so only 3 or 4 buildings were burned.

The rioters proceeded to 33d street, erected a barricade of wagons across 33d street and 6th avenue. Some hundreds of negro women and children were allowed to escape, but sons of the colored men. The buildings occupied by negroes were set on fire with the intention of burning the colored men in them. At last accounts the military had arrived at the scene, and a fight probably occurred.

New York, July 15.

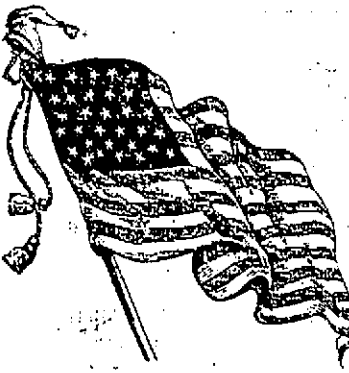


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, July 10, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Prospect.

The Union cause looks bright and cheering everywhere, except in New York. Gen. Banks has captured Port Hudson, and the Mississippi is open and free from its source to its mouth. The rebel forces of Lee are reported falling back demoralized and discouraged. Morris Island, near Charleston, has fallen into our hands, and there is every prospect that Charleston itself will soon be ours.

Within the last fortnight full sixty thousand rebels have been taken prisoners, or have fallen in the vain effort to sustain their tottering cause. The rebels have no encouragement any where except in the blood shed and devastation caused by their sympathizers and friends in the city of New York. There they are yet victorious; but we hope this encouragement to them will not long remain. The government is about to move against the New York rebels and we trust it will grind them to powder.

An example is needed in the punishment of these lawless bands, who trample on the lives of innocent people to gratify their hellish hate of our free institutions. Let the soldiers of the army of the Potomac, or any other army that has met the rebels, settle with the hounds of Fernando Wood and Horatio Seymour who are seeking the blood of loyal people. The vengeance they would take, we think, would be sufficient to be remembered in history.

## The Draft.

The Madison Journal has a statement from the adjutant general's office of the number of men furnished to the United States service from Wisconsin, including 738 enlistments which have been made since last fall's draft, of which 194 were from this congressional district. Wisconsin is 1864 in excess of all calls, and this congressional district is 890 ahead. The number of men from each town has been furnished, and we suppose in the draft due credit for any excess over former calls will be made.

## The Mississippi River Open.

The reduction of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks is the last obstruction in way of the loyal armies on the Mississippi river. It is free from its source to its mouth, from rebel rule. It is true there are guerrillas scattered along its banks, who will for a time make its navigation somewhat unsafe, but the gunboats will soon clean them out. The large armies which have been used to conquer the rebel strongholds will now be at liberty to go elsewhere.

The two points which attract attention are Alabama and Texas. Towards the former Gen. Sherman has already set forward in his pursuit of Johnston. Doubtless the latter will make his way to Montgomery as soon as possible, if he succeeds in eluding in our army. Mississippi will be then entirely under our control, and our victorious forces will march eastward, conquering a peace to us go.

The army of Gen. Rosecrans can meet them at Montgomery, making this a base of supplies derived from Mobile by the Alabama river. This presupposes the taking of Mobile, which we presume can be done at any time by our navy.

The opening of the Mississippi will also enable the government to dispatch an expedition up the Red river into Texas; and another might meet it in the interior of that state from the sea coast. Thus the possession of the Mississippi is the key to the military operations against the rebel confederacy east and west from its banks. There is another policy that has seemed to lag during the past few months, and that is the enlistment and arming of the negroes. We presume this will now be resumed, as our armies march into the interior. This will be absolutely necessary if we would keep the "miserable" districts we have conquered; and it will serve two purposes—it will aid the government in securing what it wrests from rebel rule, and will at the same time destroy the diabolical cause of all our troubles, the system of slavery. With a hundred thousand armed negroes in the cotton states it is likely that slavery can ever be re-established?

Poison.—A newspaper, in an envelope, passed through the post office in Buffalo, a few days since, having upon the wrapper the following inscription: "A. J. Tanner, Esq., Distributing Agent N. Y. World, Canonsville, N. Y. Returned by R. B. Carrier, Freeport, Ill." Poison.—N. Y. World—dose, 1 copy. P. S.—Tanner, I think a good deal of you, but I don't your principles—you keep bad company." (Harrah for Meade).—Bully for Grant!—Vicksburg is taken. Tanner, you had better hide your head.

We learn that the remains of Henry Wingate, of the 12th battery, were interred in a metallic case, about three miles from Vicksburg, near the old camping ground of the battery. This was made necessary by the extreme hot weather. When the season becomes cooler they will be brought home.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

From the "Live Eagle Regiment."

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REG'T, N. Y.

VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

Editors Gazette.—To-day is the anniversary of our nation's birth-day, and hereafter it will be doubly celebrated by the soldiers of this army. July 4th, 1863, Vicksburg, the great stronghold of the rebels in the west, with its garrison of 25,000 men, all its heavy ordnance, and not less than 30,000 stand of small arms, camp and garrison equipage for 30,000, and giving us undisputed navigation of the Mississippi river. Port Hudson must fall at once, for many thousands more can be spared from here now, if wanted, to co-operate with Gen. Banks.

I suppose with you, to-day, everything seems alive. Among us, even, while all are rejoicing over our victories, there seems to be a lull, after 46 days and nights of cannonading and bombardment. To-day all the guns seem to be at rest from their labors. They have not spoken, except at noon, when a national salute was fired from the fleet, and from some of the principal forts around here. We have received no order from Gen. Grant yet concerning the surrender, so I cannot give you the conditions. The number of prisoners may vary from the figures I give you, but that is the number we understand that surrendered. I think all will be paroled here, the officers allowed to wear their side arms.

I have just come from picket duty and sharpshooting, from the point opposite Vicksburg, with four companies of the 8th Wisconsin, and one section of Taylor's Chicago battery. We had a bully time down there driving the rebels from the river, keeping them from getting water, and to prevent them from crossing, should they attempt to escape this way. My men kept up conversation with them most of the time. One of my men asked them what they thought of U. S. Grant. They said, "he would do pretty well to keep a corral." When they would fire their big guns at us, they would sing out, "lay down, Yankees, that's one of our guns." Our mortars all shelled over our heads, and when one of the balls would start our men would sing out, "get in your holes, rebels, that's a Yankee pill, they are poison to you all." A flag of truce came over and wished to land. I informed them that they must communicate with Gen. Grant in the rear; I could not allow a flag to land on that point. We had been troubling them considerably during the day, and as on other occasions, they thought, I suppose, it would be a good chance to use a white flag to ascertain our strength at the point, but I could not safely show up my four little companies on that occasion. To make sure of being received at the point, and to create sympathy, they had a lady accompanying them in the boat. But it was no use; they have abused the white flag too often, and consequently they were ordered off. On their return to Vicksburg all the big guns seemed to get mad at us, and opened upon us with great fury, trying to shell us out; but we would not be shelled out, although shells burst so near us that the heat of the powder burned our faces. Capt. Smith, of Co. B, says one solid shot struck in the levee in front of him, "that moved his pit two feet to the rear."

We relieved the 11th Missouri of our brigade. They met with a severe loss. Col. Weber was killed, while on duty at the point by being struck on the head with a piece of shell from the enemy's guns. His place cannot well be filled in the brigade. The country has lost the service of one of its noblest defenders, the 2d brigade one of its bravest and most accomplished officers. All mourn his loss. When we first became acquainted with Col. Weber he was a captain in the 11th Missouri; afterwards he was promoted to major, then to lieutenant colonel, and lately to colonel. He was a young man of fine moral and temperate habits, and beloved by all who knew him. His remains were sent to Springfield, Illinois.

Col. Robbins was seriously injured a few nights since by his horse falling on him. He went north, to-day, on the steamer Dickey; also Gen. Mower, sick with a fever. Col. Jefferson is on detached service, and consequently I am at present in command. Co. A, is detailed to work a battery of captured guns here. Capt. Greene is military inspector of the district of North Louisiana, on Gen. Denney's staff, (pretty good place to be these times). Captain Young is chief of engineers on Gen. Tuttle's staff; Lieut. Billings, division quartermaster on Gen. Tuttle's staff; Lieut. Sprague, assistant adjutant general on Gen. Mower's staff; Lieut. Woodworth, aid de camp to Gen. Mower. So you see that the 8th is pretty well represented on staff duty in this department. Since you heard from us last we have had another sharp fight out at Richmond, Louisiana, capturing 40 prisoners, killing and wounding several, and driving the enemy in confusion from the town; we burned the town and bridges on the bayous. Our casualties were six men wounded. The women and children were brought to Young's Point.

We have a great deal of sickness here now; 130 men are unfit for duty, to-day, in our regiment. Capt. King is unwell; Lieut. Sargent is well and fat; Doty complains a little, but he will come out all right after a little. Henry and Frank Whittier stand the climate well. We are having green corn and ripe peaches here now. It is very hot weather, plenty of mosquitoes, no water, warm Mississippi water; lots of such lozenges, but we can stand more than that. It is not half what some of our copperhead friends will receive from the soldiers when they make a raid up that way. We will turn mosquitoes into scorpions, and if they ever get a chance they will pay their respects to all such people. When you get the news from here you must celebrate all of you. Vicksburg is taken sure. [We did that thing, major, in good style.]

I told you some time ago we had them, but you were all afraid we would not hold them. Now we have them, and 60,000 men are far beyond the Black river after Joe Johnston. General Sherman is bound to make him fight now or never. You are all alarmed about Lee up in Pennsylvania. We down here think it a first rate thing. We just wish all the southern army was up in Southern Illinois and if they ever got back they would be welcome to go. Now if our eastern men take hold of the thing right Lee will never get out whole. I think if this party was down there now we would confuse the rebels so that they would not know the road they traveled north. We think Lee's movements will be as good to us as 100,000 men. We don't worry a particular about it. It will wake up some of the sleepy heads. They want a few raids up that way; you don't know what war is. When you all find out and see the effects of it you will all go. The south knows what war is and consequently they are all engaged in it, and when all the north gets in there will not be a day's work for all hands to do. That's the way to finish the war. Go it, Lee! Wake them up.

July 6th.—I have just returned from the city. I learn that we have 27,000 prisoners in all, 70,000 stand of small arms, 100 pieces of artillery in the rear not counting the guns on the river, ammunition by the hundreds of tons, seven locomotives and many cars, all surrendered in good order, not a gun spiked. They had several 11-inch guns on the river—we have them all. I also learn that our troops occupy Jackson again, and that General Sherman has captured 6,000 prisoners. One steamboat lost just came down the Yazoo river. I heard General Grant say to-day he thought Port Hudson would surrender this day; he also told a steamboat captain he should start him with his boat for New Orleans tomorrow morning. We will soon have cars running to Jackson, now, and if you don't soon hear that Joe Johnston and all his army are either killed or captured then we don't know how to do it. There is not now much more out here for us to capture. The ordnance and ordnance stores we have taken from them in this campaign can never be replaced by the rebels. We captured some splendid Whitworth guns here, made in Manchester, England. The great object of the western army is accomplished. The Mississippi river is open; but the great object of all is to beat them everywhere; force them to surrender unconditionally. If we have now sufficient day light in the west send us to the east. We are willing to help take Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and the south generally. In short we are ready and willing to do what our generals order us. We would even come up into Wisconsin, if we were ordered there, to fight copperheads and traitors and enforce law and order everywhere. "Them's our sentiments."

W. B. BRITTON,  
8th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

P. S.—Henry Wingate was accidentally killed July 4th, on the outer work, by being shot by a musket in his own hands while examining it. I saw him after he was killed. He was interred in a metallic case. I think his brother John intends to send his remains north.

W. B. B.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, 27th ARMY CORPS.

WINDSOR, N. Y., July 6, 1863.

Editors.—Would you like to hear how this army is getting along? If so I will try to tell you a little about this very hard, but far, campaign. The army began to move on the 24th of last month after being served with 12 days rations on the 23d. Since after a lapse of six months the huge machine which Gen. Rosecrans manages began to once more grind at the rebel grid. The army moved on three different places. The 20th on the Shelbyville, the 14th on the Manchester, and the 21st on the McMinnville road. The fates seemed to have decreed that the very day this army moves it shall begin to rain and keep it up as long as the campaign lasts. It was so last winter, and thus far this summer. The army was not long on the move before the enemy were found at Liberty and Hove's Gaps, and speedily routed. At Liberty, Gen. Willcox found them at a bar-becue. I suppose he was not a very welcome guest. On the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th ults., there was considerable skirmishing among the hills between Murfreesboro and Manchester, in all of which we gained on the enemy by killing quite a large number of them and capturing many others, as well as steadily driving them from position to position. The severest of these engagements were at Liberty and Hove's Gaps, and at Beech Grove. In the one at Liberty Gap we had the misfortune to have Col. Miller of the 79th Indiana severely wounded.

On the 27th our men reached Manchester, and on the 29th, at 1 a. m., we arrived there and found the place nearly deserted by all its former occupants. The army halted there and rested for one day, sent a train back to Murfreesboro for rations and forage, then moved on, expecting a severe battle at Tullahoma; but imagine our surprise when we found that Gen. Steadman had charged into Tullahoma and captured about 200 prisoners. We found Tullahoma not nearly as well fortified as we expected, and nearly deserted by everything except fish and vermin. The women and children had fled into the woods and hid, thinking the rebels would fight us there. We staid in Tullahoma one day, then started for this place, which we reached on the 3d inst. Bragg left in the morning, just as our advance came into the town. I am told that we will remain here until our supplies arrive.

This is a very fine place, but thoroughly rebel. I did not see a Union flag in either Manchester, Tullahoma or here, except those we brought in. The able bodied men are all in the rebel army. Thus far this has been a very hard campaign. It has rained almost every day since we started, and the mud is so very deep that our artillery and wagons can hardly be dragged along, and we have known the luxury of but few dry nights.

The Tennessee troops are much disheartened by Bragg's retreat here, and are deserting very fast. I will write more fully soon.

J. M. KIMBALL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

New York, July 15. The rioters last night visited several houses of ill-fame in Greenwich street, which they burnt. They killed one man, and gutted a portion of another house. The police did all in their power, and finally beat off the ruffians. This morning a small row occurred in Cedar street, contiguous to the above locality, but the police dispersed the ruffians.

Quite a serious riot occurred on Staten Island last night, hunting negroes, but really bent on plunder. Several houses of negroes were burnt, their occupants fleeing to the woods. Six negroes were killed. Various persons were notified that their houses would be burnt. The railroad depot at Vanderbilt's landing was burnt. Drinking shops were gutted, and a perfect reign of terror prevailed. No private dwellings were destroyed, though the houses were made smoking. Citizens there are arming and forming a patrol. A detachment of the 8th regulars and two howitzers have been sent down.

It is reported there was considerable disturbance in Brooklyn, one negro house in Columbia street was destroyed and a few small houses in Pillory street were pillaged. The negroes were horribly mutilated. It was reported, this morning, that both grape and canister were freely used last night against the rioters. There were several fires during the night, in various parts of the city.

It is the general impression that at this hour, 12 noon, Wednesday, that the worst is over, the mob fearing the arrival of troops from the south. Large numbers of families have removed from the city and the exodus continues. Telegraphic communications with the city are cut off. A detachment of the 8th regulars and two howitzers have been sent down.

New York, July 15.—12 m. The Hudson railroad trains came only to Yonkers, the track being torn up this side. The inhabitants of Yonkers have organized to protect themselves, and two companies were guarding the arsenal at Tarrytown. The people have also organized.

The brig Henrietta has arrived with the crews of the ships B. F. Hoxie, Southern Cross and Red Gauntlet, burnt by the pirate Florida.

New York, July 15.—12 m.

A great crowd is around the produce exchange threatening the destruction of that fine building.

Cairo, July 15.

An arrival from Vicksburg, Saturday evening, brings Col. John Higgins, of Gen. Grant's staff, bearer of dispatches to the government.

The news is important. Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally on the 8th. Our troops marched in and took possession on the 9th. We captured the entire garrison, about seven thousand men, 50 field pieces, 25 siege guns and about 10,000 stand of arms. We have Maj. Gen. Gardner, Brig. Gen. Beale and Col. Steadman, Miles, Smith and one or two others, names unknown.

At the latest accounts Sherman was still pursuing Johnston, but that sagacious rebel had kept out of the way.

New York, July 15.—3 p. m.

The mayor has issued a proclamation, announcing that the riot has partially subsided, that the remnants of the mob now only seek plunder, and calls upon the citizens to form patrols, and that all lines of omnibuses, railways and telegraphs must be in full operation immediately, and be protected fully by the military.

The laws must and shall be obeyed.

A dispatch from the secretary of war to Mayor Opdyke, says five New York city regiments have been ordered home.

A negro was met on 32d street, early this morning, by a Zouave, who advised him to return to his house. The negro was excited, and shot the Zouave dead. The crowd immediately seized the negro, beat him to death, and then hung him to a tree.

Several clothing, hat stores, and private residences were sacked last night.

The mob on Staten Island sacked the lycium attached to the marine hospital, taking off about 500 muskets, with ammunition.

The same mob hung a negro there. The Broadway stages will commence running this afternoon. The majority of the stores down town are closed.

New York, July 15.

The riot re-commenced on Second avenue, burning houses and killing negroes. The riot in Third avenue threatens to be very extensive. The police and military are hotly engaged—the latter firing on the mob, and occasionally using the bayonet.

At 8 o'clock this afternoon they entered the alley in the rear of 28th street and 2d avenue, in which ten or twenty negroes resided, burst open houses and found some unfortunate, who were badly wounded; one named VanCleave was beaten to death with a crowbar.

A lane from 27th street was also entered, and Alfred Dudley killed. Fiendish cruelties of the worst kind were also perpetrated on the blacks, their furniture broken, and negro women, looking after their property, driven off by the mob, having to run a fearful gauntlet.

The Hudson River railroad commenced to take the track, torn up by the mob. They have a gunboat in the river to protect the road.

The crowd surrounded the gas works at the foot of 14th street, smashed the windows and severely beat several persons. The military soon took possession of the works, which the mob now threatens to destroy, and murder everybody in them.

The gas company have requested a sparing use of gas to-night, owing to a limited supply.

General Brown received intelligence that Forts Richmond and Columbus would be attacked.

Washington, July 15. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The President has refused to suspend the draft in New York, and will leave the state authorities to put down the riot. If they cannot, he will interfere with the strong arm of the government.

At a cabinet meeting yesterday, it was resolved that while New York riots be left to state authorities, an ample and sufficient force of troops should be sent to that city to protect the officers in charge of the enrollment. The government has not backed down, neither is it going to back down from enforcing the draft law.

General Dix is about to replace General Wool in command of the Department of the East; but his successor is not yet named. The President is urged to put Gen. Wadsworth or Butler in command at New York, and put the city under martial law; but this will not probably be done.

New York, July 15.

On Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, and sent out a division from each corps. They returned, finding no enemy. The rebels crossed at Falling Waters on Monday, by two bridges, in comparative safety. The rebels kept up camp fires on Monday night, and deceived us. Our cavalry are in pursuit.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—It is stated on the best authority that General Meade on Monday evening held a council of war; that he relied on his corps commanders for information as to what was going on in his front, and that all except Howard and Wadsworth, reported every day that it would not be prudent to attack. They were, however, in favor of moving forward as rapidly as possible, and were confident of success.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

The draft commenced to-day in the 14th ward, 4th congressional district, and is progressing quietly and satisfactorily.

ALBANY, July 15.—10:30 p. m.

This morning 300 or 400 men, said to be workmen in the Rensselaer Iron Foundry and Albany Rail Works, marched through the streets of Troy, finally stopping in front of the Times office, which they stoned and gutted, destroying all the property within. The mob was addressed by Father Havemans, who advised them to go home.

Subsequently they visited the colored church, but were deterred by Father Havemans from demolishing it. They next went to the jail, forcing an entrance and releasing all the prisoners.

The arsenal and marshal's office are strongly guarded.

The steamer Francis Shiddy, having colored sailors aboard, was warned away from the dock and dropped down to this city. The day steamer has left her dock, owing to rumors that she was to be fired. The city is perfectly quiet, and there are no indications of another riot.

The 25th regiment, of this city, has not gone to New York. Less than 100 men reported for duty.

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Special to the Tribune.—The President has given formal notice to the authorities of Richmond, that if they persist in their intention to hang Captains Sawyer and Flynn, in retaliation for hanging two spies by Gen. Burnside, our government will retaliate by hanging officers of two or three degrees higher rank.

The capture of Charleston is now regarded as a fixed fact, and its spirit is utterly broken. The achievement may be somewhat distant. The main difficulty was to effect a lodgement on Morris Island, and at our last private advice state that if our works for this purpose were not discovered, one or two 200-pound Parrott guns which formed a masked battery, would open upon and reduce the rebel works. It may take three weeks to reduce them, but it will certainly be taken, even should the iron-clad not cooperate, as they will do. Cummings' Point cannot long hold out thereafter, and Sumter cannot resist the fire from the monitors, and must fall as Palaiki did.

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The New York 7th is ordered home from Frederick to quell the riot.

The army is disappointed about Lee's retreat. Meade had formed in line of battle

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purchase and by virtue of the judgment  
of purchase and sale rendered in the above en-  
titled case on the 23d day of May, 1895, in favor of  
said plaintiff against said defendant, as above named,  
and the proceeds of the same to be sold at public  
auction for cash for sale and sell at public name  
the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the  
court house, in Main street, in the city of Janesville,  
Wis., on

**THE 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1895,**

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of  
the following described mortgaged premises  
situated and being in place, parcel or tract of land  
in and belonging in the city of Janesville,  
county of Iowa and state of Wisconsin, and known as  
being also as the undivided one half of lot two (2)  
in addition to Janesville, according to the  
description of the same; also the undivided one-half

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.  
Dated and heard at Elroy, Allen, Low  
and Bank of Elroy.  
N pursuance and by virtue of the judgment  
of the court and as ordered in the above  
case on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1863, in fa-  
vor of the plaintiff and against the de-  
fendant, I shall offer for sale and sell at pub-  
lic auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps in front  
of the House, in Main street, in the city of  
said county, on  
THE 14 DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,  
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of  
all the right and interest of JOHN

certain tract or parcels of land sit-  
 ting being in the county of Walworth and ad-  
 jacent to the city of Madison, and known and described as  
 follows, to wit: The southwest quarter of section  
 number seven (7), all in township number  
 eleven (11), in range number fourteen (14) east,  
 and south of the fourth of latitude north, sit-  
 ting in the county of Rock and state of  
 Wisconsin, containing one acre, more or less,  
 the southwest quarter of the southwest quar-  
 ter of section number seven (7), all in town-  
 ship number eleven (11), in township number  
 eleven (11), in range number fourteen (14) east,  
 and south of the fourth of latitude north, sit-  
 ting in the county of Rock and state of  
 Wisconsin, containing one acre, more or less,  
 and so much thereof as may be necessary to  
 be sold separately, or so much thereof as may  
 be necessary to be sold together, with all the  
 interest therein, together with all the rights  
 and appurtenances thereto in anywise by  
 law in anywise connected therewith.  
 Dated July 31st, 1888.  
 BENNETT, CASSARD & O'BRIEN, Rock County  
 914074 N. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

**AN ORDINANCE**  
 to regulate the Building of Railway, Fur-  
 nace and Mill Chimneys, in the City of  
 Western avenue and Clarion street, fourth

[illegible]

**AN ORDINANCE**,  
to repeal an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance  
regulate the building of Railway Bridge over  
an avenue and Claron street, fourth ward,  
Janesville," passed April 30, 1863.  
*The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville.*

SECTIONS 1. That the ordinance entitled  
"An Ordinance regulate the building of Railway  
Bridge over an avenue and Claron street, fourth  
ward, Janesville," passed April 30, 1863,  
be and the same is hereby repealed.—Passed July 2nd,  
A. D. 1878.  
Attest, G. H. WELLSITE, City Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.  
Elizabeth M Gray ex parte Alvin Miller, L Plaiden  
Altram Jackman, C.A. Adversen and Alphonse  
M. Lawrence vs by name of the above named  
plaintiff against the above named defendants  
on the 29th day of May, 1883, in favor of the  
above named plaintiff and against the defendants  
and against the said Circuit Court of Rock County.

THE 2000 DATE OF JULY, 1914, is the date that the tract of land situated in the town of Rock Creek, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin was sold to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Myers house, on Myra street, in the city of Milwaukee, on said county, on said county.

BATES & Nichols, of Rock or  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY  
vs. Tratt Smith, plff, agt Stephen C Spaulding,  
defts.

In pursuance and sale ordered in the  
closure and sale ordered in the  
the 21 day of June, 1905, the un-  
satisfied, will call at public auction, to the high bidder, the Rock County  
title, in said county.

**THE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER**

At 2 o'clock P. M., all that parcel of real estate, more particularly described as follows: eight acres of land, more or less, situated in the northwest quarter of the north side of lot 2, in the northwest quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirty-three (33) north, in range thirteen (13) east, in Lakosh county, Kansas, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: commencing at the southwest corner of said section thirty (30), thence south 26° 30' west, four chains and four links, to the west line of the said section, thence east parallel with the west line of the said section, to the northeast corner of the said section, thence south 26° 30' west, two chains and fifty-two links, thence south and parallel with the west line of the said section, to the southwest corner of the said section, thence north and parallel with the west line of the said section, twenty chains and seventy-two links, to the northwest corner of the said section of said road, thence north 26° 30' west, four chains and fifty-two links, to the northeast corner of the said section, thence east parallel with the west line of the said section, containing 14 acres, more or less, and more particularly described as follows: a strip of land 2 rods wide on the west side of the highway, containing 14 acres, more or less, lying between the west line of the said section and the west line of the said road.

W. L. WARREN, M.  
JUDGE.

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY**

Samuel D Smith, plaintiff, et al, Stephen C Sp...

**THE 104 DAY, SEPTENNIAL**  
N purchase and, by virtue of a judgment  
closure and sold rendered in the above  
the 3rd day of June, 1883, the highest bidder  
at public auction, to the highest bidder  
of the Rock County Bank, in January, 1883,  
county, on

**Tract No. 104 DAY, SEPTENNIAL**  
to be sold by the court, at public sale, all that part  
of section 33, township 33 north, range 33 west,  
second fractional quarter of section 33, north  
ship 33 (3) north, of range 33 west, of  
Rock county, Wisconsin, bounded  
north by the line of section 33, north  
road, (so called) with 269.32' west four  
thirty four feet from the section line to  
the center of said road, and thence  
north of the north side of said section 33  
and fifty-two links, thence south and  
north and south quarter section line of  
parallel to the foreclosed section line on  
said section twenty chain line and  
center of said road, thence north  
and south quarter section line and fifty  
place of beginning, containing 14 acres, 0

ascending, through a strip of the  
 coast and south, slides for a highway—Dana  
 field W. A. LAYNE

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK**  
 William Grimes, plaintiff, against Nelson L. Rouse  
 Rouse his wife, Henry F. Rouse and  
 wife, Ward C. Spaulding, as each of the above

YOU are hereby summoned and required  
 to appear in the circuit court of this county  
 which was held at the office of the clerk of said court  
 on the 22nd day of August, 1903, at 10 o'clock  
 a. m., and to answer to the complaint in  
 which you are named as defendant, and to  
 answer to the complaint in which you are named  
 as plaintiff, within twenty days after the date  
 of the exclusive of the day of the making of this  
 summons, and to appear in the circuit court of  
 this county, within the time therein specified,  
 to answer to the complaint in which you are  
 named as plaintiff in this action, will apply to  
 the relief demanded by the complaint in  
 which you are named.  
 (SEAL) H. SE. WILTON, J.

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